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MARKET REVIEW

Demand for refined sugar during the first few weeks of 1956 has been seasonal and buying has been on the basis of immediate needs. Distribution through January 21 was approximately 400 thousand tons.

Refined sugar prices in January were unchanged from December. The spot price of raw sugar duty paid at New York averaged 5.88 cents per pound, an increase of .05 cent over the December average price. World sugar prices averaged .10 cent per pound higher during January than during the preceding month.

Distribution by primary distributors for United States consumption amounted to about 8,397 thousand tons during 1955. In addition, 68 thousand tons of beet and mainland cane sugar that had been charged against the 1954 quotas actually was made available for consumption during 1955. Such "constructive deliveries" amounted to less than 1 thousand tons at the end of 1955. Total sugar entering into consumption channels, therefore, was approximately 8,464 thousand tons. Year-end "invisible" stocks (those held by retailers, wholesalers, and industrial users) will be reported subsequently after completion of the survey being made for the Department by the Bureau of the Census. Such stocks amounted to 376 thousand tons at the beginning of 1955.

Based on preliminary reports, 1955 year-end total primary distributors' stocks differ but slightly from the level at the beginning of the year. Refiners' stocks were up 8 thousand tons, beet processors' stocks were down 7 thousand tons, importers' were down 13 thousand tons, and mainland cane mills' stocks were estimated at the same level as last year. However, approximately 100 thousand tons (25 thousand beet and 75 thousand from mainland cane mills) of the 1955 year-end stocks have been purchased for export by Commodity Credit Corporation.

Prices of sugar during 1955 were marked by stability. Fluctuation between the high and low prices paid for raw sugar at New York and quoted refined sugar prices at New York were the lowest recorded in this century, except for several years under price controls during World War II. World sugars showed less variation between high and low prices during 1955 than in any year that a free market operated since 1937. While the amount of the fluctuation in 1937 was smaller monetarily, it represented a 26 percent variation as compared to only 9 percent in 1955.

The world market price of sugar reached its lowest level since July 1954 when it fell to 3.13 cents per pound during the first half of December. Since then it has risen steadily. It reached 3.25 cents, the minimum of the International Sugar Agreement's "zone of stabilized prices", on January 5 and has exceeded that amount since January 17. While the Russians have not bought any substantial additional quantity of sugar since the conclusion of the Cuban-Russian contract for 200 thousand Spanish long tons in December 1955, the trade appears to be optimistic regarding current negotiations for the purchase of another large parcel of Cuban sugar by the Russians.

According to data just released by the Brazilian Sugar and Alcohol Institute, that country exported 635 thousand short tons of sugar in 1955. After a lull in exports in October, 111 thousand tons of sugar were exported during the last two months of the year in spite of trade reports indicating a slowdown in the rate of Brazilian sugar exports. However, the Institute also reports that stocks as of November 30, 1955, amounted to only 456 thousand short tons, little more than one-half of the stocks held one year earlier. This low level of stocks, the estimated amount of sugar production during the six months ending May 31, 1956 (750,000 tons), and anticipated consumption would permit no exports before sugar of the 1956-57 crop becomes available in June.

Cuba has fixed her 1956 sugar production at 5,225 thousand tons. Cuba's initial world market and United States quotas add up to 5,041 thousand tons. Her domestic requirements can be assumed to amount to about 200 thousand tons.

PROGRAM FOR THE PURCHASE OF SURPLUS OVER-QUOTA SUGAR IN THE MAINLAND CANE AND SUGAR BEET AREAS.

On October 31, 1955, the Department announced a program for the purchase of 100,000 tons of surplus over-quota sugar by Commodity Credit Corporation in the continental sugar-producing areas. This program was undertaken to relieve the domestic sugar surplus which was especially burdensome in the mainland cane States of Louisiana and Florida and parts of the domestic sugar beet area. The action was in keeping with the objectives of a provision of H.R. 7030 which was passed by the House of Representatives during the first session of the 84th Congress and of Senate Resolution 147 which was approved by the Senate during the same session. The sugar purchased under this program will be utilized to meet requirements under the foreign mutual security programs of this Government.

Representatives of the mainland sugar-producing areas recommended to the Department that the quantities purchased be distributed on the basis of 28,500 tons from the sugar beet area and the balance, or 71,500 tons, from Louisiana and Florida. Industry representatives in the respective areas also recommended to the Department the quantities each of the processors in such areas would supply under the program. During November and December 1955, Commodity Credit Corporation and industry representatives negotiated the contract terms covering the purchase of this sugar. Immediately thereafter, contracts were forwarded to the individual processors for signature.

The contracts covering the purchase of beet sugar provide for a price of \$8.06 per 100 pounds net, delivered f.a.s. vessels at West Coast ports. The contracts covering the purchase of raw sugar in Louisiana and Florida provide that the price per pound of raw sugar basis, 96⁰ polarization, f.o.b. rail cars, New Orleans, Louisiana, or Savannah, Georgia, as the case may be, shall be the season's average price determined pursuant to paragraph (b) (ii) of the fair price determination (874.8) applicable to Louisiana sugar of the 1955 crop, such price to be adjusted for raw sugar polarizing above or below 96⁰ in accordance with customary trade practices and the price applicable to sugar in bulk to be reduced by 0.09 cent per pound (customary differential below the price for sugar in bags).

Since most of the raw sugar purchased was in bulk form, Commodity Credit Corporation also entered into servicing contracts for the packaging and handling of the sugar. Shipments of the sugar purchased will be made pursuant to authorizations of the International Cooperation Administration which administers the foreign mutual security programs.

As of January 25, 1956, authorizations for shipment of sugar were as follows:

- (1) 3,465 tons of beet sugar to Cambodia.
- (2) 5,775 tons beet sugar and 11,500 tons of raw cane sugar to Vietnam.

Vessels are scheduled to lift the above quantities during the latter half of January.

EXCERPTS FROM STATEMENT OF
UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TRUE D. MORSE
BEFORE THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE ON H.R. 7030
TO AMEND AND EXTEND THE SUGAR ACT OF 1948,
AS AMENDED, JANUARY 16, 1956

H. R. 7030 as passed by the House provides for various technical and administrative changes in the Act, a revision in the quota provisions and a purchase program.

The purpose of the purchase provision was to relieve the inventory situation in the mainland domestic areas through the purchase of 100,000 tons of surplus over-quota sugar resulting from unexpectedly large crops. Senate Resolution 147 passed the last session provided in part "that it is the sense of the Senate that the Commodity Credit Corporation should take the action referred to in Section 19 of H. R. 7030, so far as practicable in accordance with the procedures therein set forth during the calendar year 1955 in order to help alleviate the inventory situation in the continental United States sugar producing areas." The Department of Agriculture and the other administrative agencies concerned appreciated the expressions of the will of Congress contained in H. R. 7030 as it passed the House and in Senate Resolution 147. Accordingly, the Commodity Credit Corporation has put the purchase program into effect. In accordance with industry recommendations the purchases consist of 28,500 tons of beet sugar and 71,500 tons of mainland cane sugar. The sugar being procured under the program will be exported to meet requirements under the foreign mutual security programs of the United States Government. Since this purchase program fulfills the objectives of Section 19 of H. R. 7030 as it passed the House, no purpose would seem to be served by continuing the provision in the legislation.

Senator Bennett has had a Committee Print made that omits the provision requiring the undertaking of a purchase program. The Committee Print also incorporates some other changes being recommended and certain technical revisions found desirable from recent studies of the language. I assume your Committee will prefer to deal with the substantive matters first.

From the standpoint of the domestic industry one of the most important revisions in the proposed legislation is the restoration to the domestic industry of its right to share in supplying the increasing requirements of the domestic market. Under the Sugar Act of

1937 the domestic areas collectively were permitted to supply 55.59 percent of our total requirements while foreign countries, including the Commonwealth of the Philippines, supplied 44.41 percent of our requirements. In the Sugar Act of 1948 fixed tonnage quotas were established for each of the domestic areas and for the Republic of the Philippines. The remaining requirements were to be supplied in major part by Cuba and in minor part by full duty countries. Cuba was also authorized to supply the major part of any deficits in the Philippine quota. The purpose of these revisions in the Sugar Act of 1948 was to assist Cuba in meeting its post-war adjustment problem. When the Sugar Act of 1948 was amended, effective in 1953, the mainland quota for Puerto Rico was increased from 910,000 tons to 1,080,000 tons and the quota for the Virgin Islands was increased from 6,000 to 12,000 tons. Also the share of the variable quotas for the full duty countries was increased from 1.36 percent to 4 percent.

H. R. 7030 as it passed the House provides in Section 6 that beginning with the calendar year 1956 the quotas for the domestic areas would be increased by 50 percent of the amount by which the country's total requirements exceed 8,350,000 short tons, raw value. The administrative agencies feel strongly that this percentage should be increased to 55 percent. The revised section in the Committee Print provides: (1) That the domestic areas shall first receive the same tonnage quotas that they received under the Sugar Act of 1948 as amended; (2) That their quotas will be increased collectively by 55 percent of the amount by which the total requirements exceed 8,350,000 short tons, raw value; (3) That the first 165,000 tons of any such increase shall be assigned 51.5 percent to the domestic beet area and 48.5 percent to the mainland cane area; (4) That the next 20,000 short tons of such increase shall be assigned to Puerto Rico; (5) That the next 3,000 short tons shall be assigned to the Virgin Islands; and (6) That any additional quantities shall be apportioned on the basis of the quotas then in existence. It is our understanding that this apportionment of the quotas is acceptable to the various areas. Obviously every area wishes to receive larger quotas and, therefore, some compromising of objectives is essential.

Section 7 of H. R. 7030 as it passed the House and Section 7 of the Committee Print both provide for revisions of the sharing of quotas between Cuba and the full duty countries. Since this is a matter that will be discussed in detail by the State Department I wish to state only that the Department of Agriculture supports strongly the position taken by the State Department and by the

administrative branch of the Government as a whole that the apportionment provided for in the Committee Print is preferable and more defensible than the division provided for in the bill as it passed the House.

The first four sections of H. R. 7030 revise technical definitions having to do with raw and direct-consumption sugar. These revisions have been worked out by the administrative agencies in collaboration with industry and so far as is known the revisions are acceptable. Additional study since the bill passed the House suggests a slight revision in Section 4 of the bill which would add Section 101 (n) to the Act. The second sentence thereof authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make certain determinations. In order to make certain that we can continue to follow the procedures that have been followed in the past in connection with the administration of the Sugar Act it has been suggested that we use the same wording that is in Section 205 (a) of the Act and revise this sentence by deleting the words "in accordance with findings based on public hearings" and substitute in lieu thereof the words "after such hearing and upon such notice as he may be regulations prescribe,". This change has been made in the Committee Print.

It is recommended that Sections 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the bill remain as they were in the version passed by the House except as to necessary changes in references.

Section 15 of the bill would amend Section 405 of the Act by providing that any person who imports sugar of direct-consumption quality for processing under a declaration that such sugar is raw sugar shall forfeit to the United States one cent for each pound of such sugar in excess of the unfilled part of the direct-consumption portion of the applicable quota, proration, or allotment thereof. The forfeiture of one cent per pound is considered sufficient to make it unprofitable to process direct-consumption sugar in excess of the direct-consumption limitations.

Recent review has brought to light that through inadvertence the proposed amendment, as it passed the House, refers to the entire direct-consumption portion of a quota when it was intended to refer to the unfilled part thereof. The Committee Print contains wording that will correct this defect.

It is also recommended that Sections 16 and 17 remain as they were passed by the House.

Section 18 of the bill would extend the Act for four years or to December 31, 1960. Section 18 of the Committee Print would extend the Act for six years or until December 31, 1962. We favor the six-year extension.

The Committee Print omits Section 19 of the bill that passed the House since that section provided for the purchase program which is already in effect. As a result of the dropping of that section from the Committee Print there is a difference in the numbering of the subsequent sections.

Section 20 of the bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by extending the tax on sugar for the four-year period ending June 30, 1961. Section 19 of the Committee Print suggests a six-year extension of the tax through June 30, 1963. It would be necessary to make the extension of the tax correspond with the extension of the Act.

Sections 21 and 22 of the bill (Sections 20 and 21 of the Committee Print) should also, we believe, be retained as passed by the House.

Section 23 of the bill (Section 22 of the Committee Print) provides that the amendments shall become effective January 1, 1956, except as otherwise designated. As the bill passed the House the Department was authorized to issue determinations and regulations in 1955 that would be required for the calendar year 1956. In order to avoid a hiatus during which we might be without effective regulations, it would be desirable to permit our present regulations to remain in effect until new regulations could be issued under the authority of the new legislation. The Committee Print contains language that will permit this.

I appreciate the opportunity you have given me to testify on this bill. In closing I want, on behalf of the Department, to urge the adoption of these amendments to the Sugar Act so that this important piece of legislation may be kept in effect and strengthened.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Administrative action</u>
December 23, 1955	Determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1956 Virgin Islands sugarcane crop. Provisions of this determination are the same as for the 1955 crop, except that the correlating factors between the laboratory power mill juice and the factory crusher juice brix and sucrose shall be established once weekly instead of twice weekly.
December 28, 1955	Determination of the minimum wage rates for the Virgin Islands, as one of the conditions for Sugar Act payments. Producers must pay sugarcane field workers in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane during the 1956 calendar year the same wage rates as those in effect for the calendar year 1955.
December 28, 1955	Announcement of a public hearing regarding allotment of the 1956 sugar quota for the mainland cane sugar area. The hearing will be held on January 19, 1956, at the Auditorium, International House, New Orleans, Louisiana.
January 12, 1956	Determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1955-56 Puerto Rican sugarcane crop. This determination continues the provisions of the determination for the 1954-55 crop, except (1) a formula is specified for determining the yield of raw sugar from inferior varieties of sugarcane; (2) provisions is made for processors to deduct the weight of trash from sugarcane delivered by producers;

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Administrative action (ctd)</u>
January 12, 1956	(3) the provision is eliminated under which processors charged producers for expenses incurred in utilizing outside sugar storage facilities; and (4) allowances made by processors to producers for sugarcane transportation and other services are based upon 1954-55 crop practices rather than 1949-50 crop practices.
January 12, 1956	Determination of minimum wage rates producers must pay sugarcane field workers in Puerto Rico during calendar year 1956 as one of the conditions of qualifying for Sugar Act payments. Wage provisions are the same as those in effect during the calendar year 1955 with the following exceptions: (1) a new work classification for operators of mechanical loaders and harvesters at a basic rate of \$4.80 per 8-hour day has been added; (2) the provision requiring producers to furnish workers customary housing, medical attention, and similar perquisites has been eliminated; and (3) the work classifications of irrigators and field flooders have been redefined.
January 26, 1956	Determination of minimum wage rates producers must pay production, cultivation, and harvesting workers for the 1956 sugar beet crop in California and adjacent regions as one of the conditions of qualifying for Sugar Act payments. These rates are the same as those in effect for the 1955 crop.

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. Final data on November 1955 deliveries for United States consumption 605,000 short tons, raw value; the previously published preliminary total for that month was 586,000 tons. December deliveries of sugar 569,000 tons (preliminary), down 15 percent from December 1954 and down 6 percent from November 1955.

Deliveries for United States consumption during calendar year 1955, 8,397,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 190,000 tons from calendar year 1954; deliveries for export and livestock feed 50,000 tons, up 21,000 tons from calendar year 1954. Beet processors' total deliveries about same as in 1954; refiners' deliveries up 216,000 tons; importers' deliveries up about 35,000 tons; and deliveries by mainland sugar-cane mills down 34,000 tons.
2. Primary distributors' stocks, December 31, 1955, 1,918,000 tons (preliminary), up 202,000 tons from November 30, but down 12,000 tons from last year. Beet processors' stocks 7,000 tons smaller than a year ago, and importers' stocks 13,000 tons smaller; refiners' total stocks up 8,000 tons. As compared with a month earlier, beet processors' stocks up 230,000 tons, refiners' stocks down 38,000 tons, and importers stocks down 18,000 tons.
3. Charges to sugar quotas during 1955, 8,401,000 tons, up 155,000 tons from 1954. Charges to quota of Cuba up 142,000 tons; of Hawaii up 12,000 tons; of "full duty" countries up 4,000 tons;

and of the Philippines up 3,000 tons. Decreases from 1954 to 1955 were: domestic beet area and Puerto Rico about 2,500 tons each; the mainland cane area and the Virgin Islands 750 tons and 482 tons, respectively. Each area filled its quota within close approximation, except the Virgin Islands. The latter filled 83 percent of its 12,000-ton quota.

4. Entries of sugar for re-export and for livestock feed, not chargeable to the sugar quota, totaled about 44,000 tons in 1955; in 1954, the total was about 21,000 tons.
5. Shipments of sugar to the Middle Atlantic, North Central, and Southern regions were 4 to 10 percent smaller in November 1955 than in November 1954. Shipments to the New England region were 7 percent larger and to the Western region 12 percent larger.

As compared with October of this year, shipments of sugar in November were smaller to each geographic region, except New England, to which shipments were 2 percent larger. Shipments were down to the Middle Atlantic region 12 percent; the North Central region 18 percent; the Southern region 26 percent; and the Western region 22 percent.

Table 1.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January - November 1955 and 1954

	1955 (Short tons, raw value)	1954 (Short tons, raw value)
<u>Continental United States</u>		
Refiners' raw	2,604	1,076
Refiners' refined	5,507,099	5,313,034
Beet processors	1,711,627	1,606,326
Importers' direct-consumption	584,091	547,240
Mainland cane mills' direct-consumption	70,563	96,725
Total	7,875,984	7,564,401
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	48,107	26,917
For continental consumption <u>1/</u>	7,827,877	7,537,484
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	89,443	87,766
<u>Hawaii</u>	40,470	36,562

1/ Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad.

Table 2.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, November 30, 1955 and 1954

	1955 (Short tons, raw value)	1954 (Short tons, raw value)
Refiners' raw	281,313	247,146
Refiners' refined	203,600	190,939
Beet processors	1,068,806	1,165,098
Importers' direct-consumption	27,474	34,456
Mainland cane mills	135,530	110,650
Total	1,716,723	1,748,289

Table 3.-Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts and meltings January-November, 1955 *

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	249,667
Receipts	5,562,531
Meltings	5,528,281
Deliveries for direct consumption	2,604
Stocks, November 30, 1955	281,313
Source: Compiled from reports on Forms SU-73 and 74 from cane refiners. *For receipts by source of supply, see Table 7.	

Table 4.-Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-November 1955

	Cane sugar (short tons, raw value)	Beet Sugar (short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	189,212	1,305,732
Production	5,521,487	1,474,701
Deliveries	5,507,099	1,711,627
Stocks, November 30, 1955	203,600	1,068,806

Source: Compiled from reports on Forms SU-70, 73 and 74 from cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors, respectively.

Table 5.-Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries - January-November 1955 1/

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	23,310
Receipts	588,255
Deliveries	584,091
Stocks, November 30, 1955	27,474

1/ For receipt by source of supply, see Table 7.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct-consumption sugar.

Table 6.-Mainland sugarcane mills' stocks, production and deliveries of sugar, January-November 1955

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	162,601
Production	383,072
Deliveries:	
For further processing	339,580
For direct consumption	70,563
Total	410,143
Stocks, November 30, 1955	135,530

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors and processor-refiners.

Table 7.-Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply, January-November 1955

Source of supply	Refiners (raw sugar) (short tons, raw value)	Importers (DC sugar)
Cuba	2,350,196	376,529
Hawaii	920,388	30,952
Mainland cane area	322,337	0
Philippines, Republic of the	960,112	9,138
Puerto Rico	922,923	125,554
Virgin Islands	9,943	0
Other countries	74,798	46,082
Not identifiable	1,834	0
Total	5,562,531	588,255

Table 8.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, December and January-December 1955 and 1954

	1955 1/		1954	
	December	Jan.-Dec.	December	Jan.-Dec.
	(short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	453,251	5,962,954	432,398	5,746,508
Beet processors	88,373	1,800,000	199,190	1,805,516
Importers	15,161	599,252	17,052	564,292
Mainland sugarcane mills	14,769	85,332	22,556	119,281
Total	571,554	8,447,538	671,196	8,235,597
Deliveries for export, livestock feed etc.	2,385	50,492	2,074	28,991
For continental consumption 2/	569,169	8,397,046	669,122	8,206,606

1/ Preliminary

2/ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad

Table 9.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, December 31, 1955 and December 31, 1954

	1955 1/	1954
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	230,445	249,667
Refiners' refined	216,358	189,212
Beet processors	1,298,955	1,305,732
Importers	9,925	23,310
Mainland sugarcane mills	162,601 2/	162,601
Total	1,918,284	1,930,522

1/ Preliminary

2/ Not available; estimated same as last year

Table 10. -Final adjusted 1955 Sugar Quotas and preliminary quota charges

Area	Final adjusted quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw- back of duty 1/		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas 2/	Total	Within dir- ect consump- tion limits for offshore areas
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	1,800,000		1,800,000	3/		
Mainland cane	500,000		500,000	3/		
Hawaii	1,052,000		1,051,987	29,609	13	7
Puerto Rico	1,080,000		1,079,562	125,668	438	365
Virgin Islands	12,000		9,942		2,058	
Republic of the Philippines	977,000		977,015	9,600	(15)	
Cuba	2,859,840	4,710	2,863,780	375,725	770	69
Other foreign countries (see below)	119,160	583	119,114	40,551	629	
Total	8,400,000	5,293	8,401,400	531,153	3,893	441

Foreign countries
other than Cuba
and Republic of
the Philippines

Dominican Republic	32,525	221	32,745	8,790	1	)
El Salvador 4/	0	0	0	0	0	)
Haiti	3,147	57	3,200	0	4	)
Mexico	13,485	50	13,517	10,538	18	)
Nicaragua	8,387	0	7,787	7,787	600	) (8)
Peru	55,658	255	55,918	7,489	(5)	)
Unspecified countries (those without indi- vidual prorations)	5,958		5,947 5/	5,947	11	)
Total	119,160	583	119,114	40,551	629	

LIQUID SUGAR 6/

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)			
Cuba	7,970,558	7,970,549	9
Dominican Republic	830,894	806,137	24,757
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Charges to quota made upon marketing, entry. 2/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption from Cuba, 15,811; Philippines, 181; Puerto Rico, 181; Hawaii, 46; Total, 16,219. 3/ Estimated in part. 4/ Quota of 4,434 tons was reported when country was declared a deficit area. 5/ Belgium, 229; China (Formosa), 1,172; Costa Rica, 1,052; Denmark, 1,112; Hong Kong, 35; Netherlands, 1,152; Panama, 1,042; Colombia, 147; Canada, 6; Total, 5,947. The above countries, except Canada, entered 10 tons each under section 212 in addition to amounts shown. Also entered under Section 212 were 10 tons each from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom and 20 tons from Canada. 6/ 19,303 gallons entered by United Kingdom and 600 gallons by Australia under Sec. 212.

NOTE: Parenthesis denote charges in excess of quotas. Excess charges result because anticipated weights and polarizations were lower than final weights and polarization and final data are not available on some cargoes until after the close of the quota year. Also, notices of informal entries in December were not received until after the close of the quota year.

Table 11.-Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty
January - December 1955 and 1954

(short tons, raw value and percentages)

Area	1955 ^{1/} Tons	1954 ^{2/} Tons	Increases		Decreases	
			Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Domestic beet	1,800,000 ^{3/}	1,802,491			2,491	0.1
Mainland cane	500,000 ^{3/}	500,759			759	0.2
Hawaii	1,051,987	1,039,678	12,309	1.2		
Puerto Rico	1,079,562	1,082,032			2,470	0.2
Virgin Islands	9,942 ^{4/}	10,424			482	4.6
Republic of the Philippines	977,015	973,968	3,047	0.3		
Cuba	2,863,780	2,721,742	142,038	5.4		
Other foreign countries (see below)	119,114	114,870	4,244	3.7		
Total	8,401,400	8,245,964	155,436	1.9		
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines						
Dominican Republic	32,745	30,012	2,733	9.1		
El Salvador	0	0	0			
Haiti	3,200	2,682	518	19.3		
Mexico	13,517	12,308	1,209	9.8		
Nicaragua	7,787	7,899			112	1.4
Peru	55,918	56,043			125	0.2
Unspecified countries (those without individual provisions)	5,947	5,926	21	0.4		
Total	119,114	114,870	4,244	3.7		

LIQUID SUGAR

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)						
Cuba	7,970,549	7,970,558			9	
Dominican Republic	806,137	830,894			24,757	3.0
British West Indies	0	0				

^{1/} These data include the following (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar reported as marketed against allotments through December 31, 1955; (b) Charges for all other areas are those made upon entry or certification for entry as of December 31, 1955.

^{2/} Charges to quota made upon marketings, entry, or certification for entry.

^{3/} Estimated in part.

^{4/} Revised.

Table 12.-Status of 1956 Sugar Quotas as of January 13, 1956

Areas	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw- back of duty 1/		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct consump- tion from offshore areas 2/	Total	Within dir- ect consump- tion limits for offshore areas
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	1,800,000		40,000 3/		1,760,000	
Mainland cane	500,000		30,000 3/		470,000	
Hawaii	1,052,000		8,070	1,053	1,043,930	28,563
Puerto Rico	1,080,000		54,682	5,050	1,025,318	120,983
Virgin Islands	12,000		0		12,000	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	7,987	0	972,013	59,920
Cuba	2,808,960	0	75,015	9,825	2,733,945	365,175
Other foreign countries (see below)	117,040	0	25,573	22,742	91,467	17,052
Total	8,350,000	0	241,327	38,670	8,108,673	591,693

Foreign countries
other than Cuba
and Republic of
the Philippines

Dominican Republic	29,064	0	2,397	2,397	26,667	) 17,052
El Salvador	4,355	0	0	0	4,355	
Haiti	2,813	0	0	0	2,813	
Mexico	12,051	0	6,425	6,425	5,626	
Nicaragua	8,237	0	0	0	8,237	
Peru	54,668	0	10,900	8,069	43,768	
Unspecified countries (those without indi- vidual prorations)	5,852	0	5,851 4/	5,851	1 5/)	
Total	117,040	0	25,573	22,742	91,467	

LIQUID SUGAR 6/

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)			
Cuba	7,970,558	0	7,970,558
Dominican Republic	830,894	0	830,894
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar estimated as marketed against allotments January 1 through 13, 1956; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii, and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba entered through January 13, 1956 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by January 13, 1956; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii, and all sugar from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of January 13, 1956.

2/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption from Cuba, 1,425; Puerto Rico, 8; Total, 1,433.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Belgium, 241; China (Formosa), 1,170; Costa Rico, 1,089; Denmark, 32; Netherlands, 1,108; Colombia, 1,159; Canada, 1,052; Total, 5,851 tons. The above countries entered 10 tons each under Section 212 in addition to charges shown. Also entered under Section 212 were 10 tons each from Hong Kong, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

5/ Applications being held pending availability of quota comprise: Belgium, 339; Colombia, 1,261; Formosa (China), 901; and Hong Kong, 13, Total 2,514.

6/ 2,501 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212.

Table 13.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors by states, November 1955

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consump- tion sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
100-pound bags, refined equivalent					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	99,826		900		100,726
Maine	54,595				54,595
Massachusetts	432,644		11,169		443,813
New Hampshire	22,594		200		22,794
Rhode Island	40,832		2,300		43,132
Vermont	27,182				27,182
Total	677,673		14,569		692,242
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	553,853		6,597		560,450
New York	1,345,591	594	14,265		1,360,450
Pennsylvania	789,633		57,510	15	847,208
Total	2,689,127	594	78,372	15	2,768,108
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	720,466	408,103	8,000	39,710	1,176,279
Indiana	209,297	26,740		3,000	239,037
Iowa	41,221	81,000			122,221
Kansas	48,243	56,914			105,157
Michigan	168,270	232,836		5,062	406,168
Minnesota	33,031	105,013		1,330	139,374
Missouri	164,447	79,157		1,280	244,884
Nebraska	18,873	72,593		600	92,066
North Dakota	731	24,339			25,070
Ohio	516,899	51,660		3,101	571,660
South Dakota	2,850	23,018			25,868
Wisconsin	105,858	132,113		8,800	246,771
Total	2,030,186	1,293,486	8,000	62,883	3,394,555
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	146,948			354	147,302
Arkansas	91,245				91,245
Delaware	12,378				12,378
Dist. of Columbia	38,712		2,400		41,112
Florida	93,493		91,785	7,239	192,517
Georgia	179,529		10,448	1,000	190,977
Kentucky	135,409		120		135,529
Louisiana	301,766			2,804	304,570
Maryland	252,624		10,128		262,752
Mississippi	137,076				137,076
North Carolina	192,243		41,707		233,950
Oklahoma	69,425	21,825			91,250
South Carolina	75,949		9,000		84,949
Tennessee	221,295		3,050	270	224,615
Texas	448,742	57,124	3,462	4,952	514,280
Virginia	143,377		30,095	4	173,476
West Virginia	64,276	600	3,022		67,898
Total	2,604,487	79,549	205,217	16,623	2,905,876
<u>Western</u>					
Arizona	29,826	7,462			37,288
California	723,793	222,920	16,880	900	964,493
Colorado	6,349	80,483			86,832
Idaho	3,281	17,617			20,898
Montana	3,348	21,824			25,172
Nevada	5,243	498			5,741
New Mexico	6,475	13,556			20,031
Oregon	52,691	55,464	9,440		117,595
Utah	3,736	35,548			39,284
Washington	62,858	92,188	17,440		172,486
Wyoming	1,419	8,632			10,051
Total	899,919	556,192	43,760	900	1,499,871
GRAND TOTAL	8,900,492	1,929,821	349,918	80,421	11,260,652

Table 14. -Sugar: Prices, production, and stocks

Period	Prices (Gross) 1/					
	Raw cane		Refined cane, quoted wholesale			
	N.Y. duty	World	New	Gulf	Chicago-	Pacific
	paid	fas, Cuba	York		West	Coast
	Cents per pound					
1949-54 annual av.	6.07	4.28	8.40	8.35	8.36	8.41
1954 annual av.	6.09	3.26	8.72	8.55	8.56	8.50
1955						
January	5.96	3.17	8.65	8.50	8.50	8.50
February	5.94	3.17	8.62	8.50	8.50	8.50
March	5.84	3.22	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
April	5.82	3.31	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
May	5.95	3.38	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
June	6.02	3.26	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
July	6.01	3.22	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
August	6.02	3.22	8.55	8.47	8.44	8.50
September	6.00	3.27	8.55	8.45	8.40	8.50
October	6.06	3.28	8.63	8.50	8.49	8.52
November	5.97	3.19	8.65	8.55	8.50	8.65
December	5.83	3.16	8.65	8.55	8.50	8.65
Jan.-Dec. av.	5.95	3.24	8.59	8.50	8.49	8.53

Period	Prices (Gross) (continued) 1/			
	Refined beet, quoted wholesale		Refined, retail	
	New York	Chicago-	Pacific	U.S.
	(Eastern)	West	Coast	average
	Cents per pound			
1949-54 annual av.	8.22	8.16	8.31	10.13
1954 annual av.	8.50	8.35	8.40	10.52
1955				
January	8.45	8.30	8.40	10.46
February	8.42	8.30	8.40	10.46
March	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.44
April	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.42
May	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.42
June	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.40
July	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.38
August	8.35	8.24	8.40	10.38
September	8.35	8.20	8.40	10.40
October	8.43	8.29	8.42	10.40
November	8.45	8.30	8.55	10.46
December	8.45	8.30	8.55	
Jan.-Dec. av.	8.39	8.29	8.43	10.42 2/

Period	Production and month-end stocks, refined			
	Production		Month-end stocks	
	Cane sugar	Beet	Cane sugar	Beet
	refiners	processors	refiners	processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1949-54 monthly av.	480	144	248 3/	729 3/
1954 monthly av.	475	166	254 3/	810 3/
1955				
January	434	111	210	1,307
February	438	21	239	1,209
March	523	33	286	1,074
April	437	36	291	980
May	461	38	287	867
June	488	46	233	709
July	522	36	214	505
August	604	49	212	348
September	584	118	214	301
October 4/	563	466	209	651
November	467	533	204	1,089
December 4/	469	329	216	1,299
Jan.-Dec. av. 4/	499	150	235	860

1/ Quoted wholesale refined prices represent the current quotations of cane refiners and beet processors even though orders sometimes are taken on a day to day basis at a lower price.

2/ January through November average.

3/ Over-quota stocks at the end of the year included.

4/ Preliminary

Table 15.-Ex-quota Sugar Entries, January - December 1955
(short tons, raw value)

Area	D.C.for livestock	Refining for livestock	D.C.for export	Refining for export	Total entered
Cuba	1,276	9,920	2,594	21,999	35,789
Dominican Republic	7,794				7,794
United Kingdom			24		24
Total	9,070	9,920	2,618	21,999	43,607

Table 16.-Revisions in data previously issued

Table 10, Sugar Reports 44, December 1945, Status of 1955 Sugar Quotas as of November 30, 1955 has been revised as follows:

Area	Direct- consumption from offshore areas (short tons, raw value)
"Other foreign countries (see below)"	40,552
"Total"	579,742
"Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines"	
"Dominican Republic"	8,791
"Mexico"	10,525
"Total"	40,552

The other data in Table 10 of Sugar Reports 44 remain unchanged.

REFERENCE GUIDE TO SUGAR REPORTS
PUBLISHED DURING 1955

This index relates to data, special articles, and analyses published in Sugar Reports during 1955. It supplements the reference guide to Sugar Reports through December 1954 published in Sugar Reports No. 34, February 1955.

The regularly recurring items which appeared in each monthly issue in 1955, except as noted below, consist of the following:

1. Market Review
2. Administrative Actions
3. Statistical Series
 - a. Highlights
 - b. Receipts, meltings, production, deliveries, stocks of raw and refined sugar and, where applicable, United States total by types of primary distributors.
 - c. Charges to quotas by areas of supply.
 - d. Deliveries of sugar by States (February through December issues).
 - e. Sugar prices by areas, production, and stocks (monthly, beginning with the October issue).
 - f. Deliveries of sugar, corn sirup and dextrose, geographically, by types of buyers--March issue (3rd quarter 1954 data), May issue (4th quarter and the year 1954 data), August, September, and December issues (1st, 2nd, and 3rd quarter, 1955 data).
 - g. Production, estimated crop value, field worker requirements and related data in the domestic sugar-producing areas, by years (September issue).
 - h. Background data for the Department's annual hearing on sugar requirements (October issue).

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